

SETTLE ON TERMS OF U. S. DRY LAW

IMMEDIATE PEACE FAILS IN COMMITTEE 12 TO 4

Will Wait Until Germans Sign Before
 Pressing Resolution Offered by
 Sen. Fall.

By United Press.
 WASHINGTON, June 25.—The
 senate foreign relations committee,
 by a vote of 12 to 4, today deferred
 action on the Fall resolution for a
 separate peace between the United
 States and Germany until the Ger-
 mans have signed the Paris treaty.

A majority of the committee, ac-
 cording to Sen. Lodge and Fall, favored
 the resolution but regarded the
 present an inopportune time to
 press it.

While the committee was reach-
 ing this conclusion on the Fall resolu-
 tion, Sen. Borah, in a brief but
 fiery speech to the senate, declared
 the peace treaty a "guarantee of
 war" and sharply criticized the
 peace conference for ignoring the
 claims of Ireland and Korea.

Borah's speech, coupled with re-
 marks on the Irish question by Sen.
 Thomas, Colorado, opened a discus-
 sion of that subject.

Dispute Taft's Statement.
 The foreign relations committee's
 consideration of Fall's measure and
 the statement of former President Taft,
 that upon ratification of the treaty
 by any three powers peace becomes
 effective, was disputed, Taft's state-
 ment was used to show that if the
 senate does not ratify as promptly
 as Britain, France and Italy the
 United States will be left out of
 commercial relations with Germany
 which the other nations will enjoy.

"Had that view been supported,
 the resolution would have been re-
 ported in five seconds," said Sen.
 Harding, Ohio, following the meet-
 ing. "But senators did not agree
 that Mr. Taft's position was sound."
 While the committee favors the res-
 olution at the expedient time, it was
 not believed proper to report it now.

Sen. Fall strongly urged im-
 mediate action. He was supported in
 the vote on this by Borah, Johnson
 and Moses. Borah in his speech on
 the floor, said:

"We may build navies and armies
 and burden the world with heavy
 armaments, but until we learn that
 the spirit of nationality cannot be
 crushed by force we will not be able
 to insure permanent peace."

Criticizes Conference.
 Sen. Borah criticized the peace
 conference for ignoring the claims
 of Ireland and Korea.

"Ireland and Korea should have
 been heard," he declared. "Korea
 is in a state of serfdom and Egypt
 is no better off."
 "The acid test of the settlement
 at Versailles is what right we will
 grant to subject nationalities of all
 countries."

Borah said that if President Wilson
 had been free he would have carried
 out the principle of self-determination
 in relation to Ireland.

"But he was frustrated from do-
 ing what he would have done by the
 imperialistic designs of those who
 were contending with him," Borah declared.

The adjustment of the right of
 each people to set up its own govern-
 ment in accord with its own desires
 was a transcendent duty of the
 peace conference.

Asks Self-Determination.
 "Lloyd George and President Wilson
 states repeatedly that peace should
 be made on the principle of self-determination
 and that no people
 should be disposed of through force
 or superior power."

Borah's remarks were in answer
 to charges of Sen. Thomas, demo-
 crat, Colorado, that there was polit-
 ics behind the Borah resolution ask-
 ing the peace conference to give a
 hearing to Irish delegates.

"Of course there is politics in this
 resolution just as there is politics in
 every resolution presented here,"
 Borah said. "And it is not a dis-
 couraging fact either, for the only
 way the people can be heard is
 through their political representa-
 tives."

SOUTH BEND TO GET
 MEETING OF LEAGUE

Special to The News-Times.
 PORT WAYNE, June 25.—Dele-
 gates to the meeting of the Indiana
 State Municipal League, in session
 here, today decided to meet in South
 Bend in 1920.

ARRIVES FROM ARCHANGEL.
 By United Press.
 BREST, June 25.—The transport
 Porto has arrived from Archangel
 with 1,360 men of the 339th infan-
 try, 53th (Michigan and Wisconsin
 national army) division.

Selling? Nobody'd Buy; Anyway, He Pays Peddling Fine

"No sir, judge, I wasn't selling,
 only yelling."

With this reply Sam Pedeski
 met the charge of peddling
 without a license when he was
 arraigned before Special Judge
 Charles Hagerty in city court
 Wednesday morning.

Sam had been hailed into court
 by an officer who said he was
 peddling bananas and had not
 been able to exhibit a street
 vendor's license when called upon
 to produce it.

"Are you guilty of selling
 bananas without a license?" the
 judge asked in the formal man-
 ner.

"Yes, but nobody bought," judge
 nobly bought, so I wasn't sell-
 ing," Sam replied indignantly.

Sam's reply to the next ques-
 tion may be the clue to his fail-
 ure to interest any purchasers.

"How many bananas in a
 dozen, Sam?" asked the judge.
 "Why five, of course," he re-
 turned with resistance.

"One dollar and costs," said the
 judge.

SUSPEND TRIAL TO PROBE NEW STORY

Investigation of Cocchi's Story
 of School Girl's Death
 to Take Months.

By United Press.
 BOLOGNA, Italy, June 24.—(De-
 layed)—Confronted by three ver-
 sions of the murder of Ruth Cruger,
 New York school girl, Judge Bag-
 noli today suspended trial of Al-
 fredo Cocchi, charged with the
 crime, until the conflicting stories
 could be investigated. Pros. Fran-
 chini told the United Press he didn't
 expect the investigation to be com-
 pleted before next spring.

Today's session of the trial, which
 opened only yesterday, brought out
 these versions:

1.—The prosecution charged that
 Cocchi killed the girl after assaulting
 her in his repair shop at 542 W.
 127th st., New York, Feb. 15, 1917.

Cocchi refuted former alleged
 confessions and declared his wife
 killed Miss Cruger because of jeal-
 ousy, saying he confessed to shield
 her and his children.

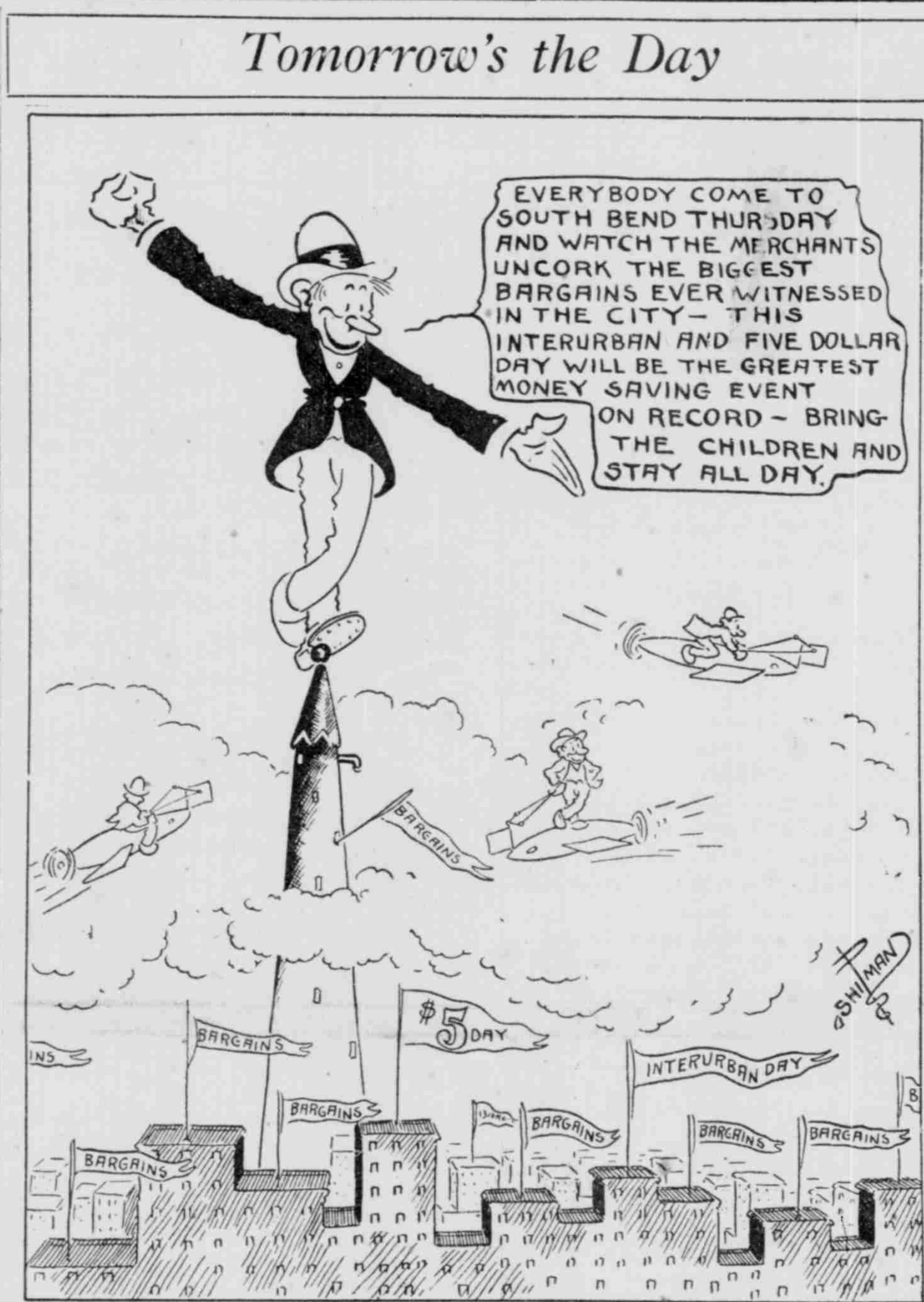
A letter was introduced, said to
 have been written by J. J. Lynch,
 860 Municipal Bldg., New York,
 stating that Miss Cruger died from a
 criminal operation and was buried
 by white slavers in Cocchi's shop.

Says Wife Struck Blow.
 Cocchi's examination began this
 morning. He created a sensation
 when, without any warning—so far
 as the prosecution or court was con-
 cerned—he began calmly to tell how
 Miss Cruger visited his shop to have
 her skates sharpened and how his
 wife entered and attacked the girl
 from behind, killing her with a blow
 from a tool.

When Judge Bagnoli reminded
 Cocchi of his former confession, in
 which he described in detail how he
 killed Miss Cruger, Cocchi cried out
 that he wanted to shield the mother
 of his children. The judge remarked
 that Cocchi's charge against his wife
 was made after Mrs. Cocchi had de-
 nounced him, which, according to
 the court, she would not have done
 had he really been shielding her.

When confronted with his former
 detailed confessions, Cocchi stoutly
 clung to his new version of the crime.

After Cocchi's retraction the prose-
 cutor asked for time to investigate
 this version. The judge refused. A
 letter was then introduced, purported
 to have been written to Atty. Ven-
 turini, Cocchi's counsel, by J. J.
 Lynch of New York, giving a third
 version. Lynch, it was said, wrote
 that Miss Cruger died as the result
 of a criminal operation and was re-
 moved to Cocchi's shop by white
 slavers where she was buried.



WINNIPEG STRIKE TO END THURSDAY

Walkout Will Have Lasted
 Just Six Weeks When Men
 Return to Jobs.

By United Press.
 WINNIPEG, Man., June 25.—The
 general strike here, lasting 40 days
 will end Thursday at 11 a. m. The
 announcement was made early today
 following an all-night session of the
 general strike committee.

Sympathetic strikes in other cities
 will end at the same hour. The
 strike will have lasted six weeks to
 the hour at 11 a. m.

NEW YORK.—"Twasn't like this
 when I was sheriff of New York
 county," groaned Max S. Griffen-
 hagen as robbers relieved him of
 cash in daylight in heart of New
 York.

City Owners Get New Assessments During Week

Notification to property owners of
 South Bend to the new valuation
 which has been placed on their
 holdings under the new tax law
 which provides for actual value as-
 sessments is being made by the Por-
 tage township assessor's office. Lack
 of clerical help will delay the mail-
 ing of notices to certain sections of
 the city.

The mailing of the pink slips
 containing the assessment informa-
 tion was started Wednesday. Prop-
 erty owners in the district north of
 Washington av. and east of Wil-
 bur st. and in the district between
 Washington and Sample and east of
 Kosciuszko st., will not receive noti-
 fication until late this week.

Property owners in Portage town-
 ship who have not received notices
 of their assessments by next week
 in July and property owners are re-
 quested to wait until that time be-
 fore making complaints.

EAGLE EYE COSTS LIBERTY OF FOUR

Deputy Sheriff Gets Quartet
 of Youthful Auto Thieves
 Because He Remembers.

Deputy Sheriff Guy Smith at New
 Carlisle has an eagle eye and a re-
 tentive memory. A quartet of Chi-
 cagoans joy riding in a stolen auto-
 mobile learned that to their sorrow
 Wednesday.

Deputy Smith had just finished
 reading in a newspaper the account
 of an automobile theft in Chicago
 Saturday. He glanced out of his of-
 fice window and across the street
 there was parked in front of a gar-
 age a car answering the description
 of the stolen machine given in the
 newspaper.

Smith held the quartet until the
 Chicago police arrived. They gave
 their names as Grace and Ethel
 Rust, Edward Townsend and Harry
 Nelson.

That a distinct effort will be made
 by the defense to make it appear to
 the jury, that the liquor taken in
 this case was only colored water, was
 evident from its conduct. In the pre-
 vious case Special Judge Vitus Jones,
 took it from the jury when it was
 found that the liquor in the case
 was only a watery substance, with-
 out affording the jury the opportunity
 to pass on the testimony of the of-
 ficers. The next morning Pros.
 Schwartz called in the officers mak-
 ing a second arrest, to guard against
 a similar contingency on the second
 trial, it being evident that officers
 "high up" in the police department
 were in league with the defense to
 effect an acquittal. It was later
 found, that day, that the liquor in
 the second case had also undergone
 a transformation, and it was then
 that Chief Kline instructed his men
 to cease audiences with the prosecu-
 tor's office.

It will be remembered that the
 Barrett Owl saloon was raided by
 the police last February, and a
 quantity of liquor was found on the
 premises. However, when the case
 came up for hearing in the city
 court, it was found that the liquor
 was not there.

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WOULD HAVE KLINE'S O. K. ON EVIDENCE

Barrett Attorney Questions All
 Depositions Made Without
 Chief's Authority.

Possible light on the order of
 Chief of Police Kline that none of
 his officers would confer with the
 prosecuting attorney's office without
 a special permit from him, appeared
 above the horizon this morning,
 when counsel for the defense in the
 John C. (Tony) Barrett "blind-tiger"
 case, sought to make it appear, on
 cross-examination of police officers,
 that the preservation of testimony
 by the prosecutor, by the taking of
 the affidavits of witnesses, was a
 questionable practice. That Pros.
 Samuel P. Schwartz, after the fiasco
 in the previous Barrett trial, where
 the turning of whisky into water
 first came to light, should have called
 in the police officers and taken
 their sworn statements on a subse-
 quent arrest, now on trial, resulted
 in a considerable effort on the part
 of W. G. Crabb, for the defense, to
 render those statements of question-
 able value before the jury, on
 that account.

THE JUDGE
 Chester R. Montgomery
 THE PROSECUTOR
 Samuel P. Schwartz
 THE ALLEGED BOOTLEGGER
 John C. "Tony" Barrett, keep-
 er of the notorious "Owl" saloon
 and "Blind Tiger" recently closed
 subjected to \$1,000 bond by in-
 junction in the superior court.

COUNSEL FOR BARRETT
 William G. Crabb
 Anthony Wolf
 THE JURY
 Charles Locksitt, J. H. Wal-
 lace, C. P. Smith, Harry Barnes,
 Day Danielson, Alie Whitesall,
 John Miller, C. A. Brown, Ed-
 ward Baer, A. E. Scholly, Claude
 Smith and Edward Bowker.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa.—Baby show
 judges have showed rare talent for
 the job. They awarded every con-
 testant a prize. "No late mothers
 for us," they said.

DALLAS, Texas.—Edna, 22-
 wards, Negro, said he wouldn't have
 minded it so much if thieves who
 robbed his home of \$60 hadn't set
 fire to the house to hide the theft.

NEW YORK.—Sir Asby Sparkes,
 Cunard line, called a bomb expert
 to open a mysterious looking pack-
 age and the room became full of
 smoke—of cigars.

ANNOUNCE PUNISHMENTS.
 Punishments for violations are as
 follows:

A fine of not less than \$100 nor
 more than \$500 for the first offense
 and a fine of not less than \$200 nor
 more than \$1,000 with imprisonment
 from 30 to 90 days for the second
 offense. A fine of not less than \$500
 and imprisonment from six months
 to two years is provided for the sub-
 sequent offenses. In addition, courts
 may require bonds as security that
 violators will not again break the
 law for one year.

Enforcement of the prohibition law
 is lodged with the commissioner of
 internal revenue and the department
 of justice.

Patent and proprietary medicine
 manufacturers must prove to the
 commissioner that their products
 cannot be used in place of intoxicat-
 ing liquor.

Limit Prescriptions.
 Liquor may be prescribed for medi-
 cal purposes only by reputable
 physicians, and not more than one
 prescription shall be given every 10
 days. Pharmacists filling these pre-
 scriptions must be licensed.

Permits must be obtained to man-
 ufacture liquor for legal purposes.
 Permits are also required, both be-
 ing furnished by the prohibition
 commissioner. Records of all trans-
 portation must be submitted.

All liquor must be clearly labeled
 as such when sold for legal pur-
 poses.

Ten days after the passage of the
 act all liquor illegally held must
 have been disposed of, or it shall
 be considered violation of the law.
 All liquor legally held must be re-
 ported to the prohibition commis-
 sioner.

To Regulate Transportation.
 Railroads and express companies
 are not permitted to deliver liquor
 except as a sworn affidavit and per-
 mit that it is for legal purposes.

Advertisement of intoxicating li-
 quor, by any method, or telling any-
 one where he can get a drink is pro-
 hibited. Bill boards with liquor ads
 must be removed, or enforcement
 officers have the power to paint
 them over or remove them.

Any picture of a brewery, distil-
 lery, bottle, keg, barrel or box or
 other receptacle designed to serve as
 an advertisement thereof, is illegal.

No formulas or recipes for making
 liquor and any tablets, substances,
 compounds or preparations for the
 same purpose may be sold.

No newspaper or periodical can
 print statements concerning the
 manufacture or distribution of al-
 coholic liquors, for which the paper
 receives compensation unless with
 the article is the following state-
 ment, "Printed as paid advertising."

Can't Drink in Public.
 Drinking of liquor in public or in a
 railroad train, automobile, dining car
 or vestibule of a train is prohibited
 and conductors are given the power
 to arrest.

Any person injured by an intoxi-
 cated person can bring suit for dam-
 ages against the person who sold or
 assisted in procuring the liquor for
 the intoxicated person.

Bootleggers shall be fined not less
 than \$500, not more than \$1,000 and
 imprisoned for not less than one
 month nor more than a year.

Any violation of the act on leased
 premises shall constitute a forfeiture
 of the lease.

Need Warrant for Search.
 Search for liquor may be made on
 a warrant issued by a federal court,
 (CONTINUED ON PAGE 11.)

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THE COVENANTER ARTICLES

Making Clear All Phases of the Paris
 Covenant of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS
 Soon to Come Before the U. S. Senate

Collaborating Authors:
 William H. Taft, Ex-President of the United States.
 George W. Wickersham, Ex-Attorney General of the United States.
 A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University.

ARTICLES XIV AND XV.
 Court of International Justice.
 The council is directed by Article
 XIV to formulate plans for a per-
 manent court of international justice.
 Those who are familiar with the de-
 bates on this subject at the Hague
 conferences, and the difficulties en-
 countered there in reconciling the
 claims of the large and small na-
 tions, will understand why no at-
 tempt was made to work out a com-
 plete plan and embody it in the cov-
 enant. Resort to this court is not
 made obligatory. It is to be estab-
 lished as a tribunal to which dis-
 putes of a justifiable character can
 be submitted for decision by consent
 of both parties. It has also another
 significant function, for it consists of
 a body of jurists whose opinion may

be sought by the council or the as-
 sembly as an assistance in matters
 that come before them.
 Although the members of the
 league do not agree to submit dis-
 putes that may arise between them
 to this court or to arbitrators, they
 must submit them to some organ of
 the league. They agree not only to
 abstain from war without such a
 submission, but positively also to
 submit any dispute likely to lead to
 a rupture to inquiry by the council
 or assembly, if it is not submitted by
 consent to arbitration; and either
 party to the dispute may demand the
 inquiry. The matter stands thus. For
 arbitration (compliance with the
 award being involved) the free con-
 sent of both parties is required; for
 inquiry the demand of either, but at

the request of either party the case
 is laid before the assembly instead
 of the council. The assembly thus
 stands in the position of a jury at
 common law. Neither party to the
 dispute can refuse the inquiry, but
 either can claim this form of trial.

Mediation First Resort.
 When a dispute is referred to the
 council it begins its work not in a
 judicial capacity, but as a mediator.
 It seeks, not to decide the dispute,
 but to effect a settlement which will
 often involve a compromise. In con-
 tradistinction to a strictly judicial
 procedure, which ought to be public,
 a mediation is more likely to be suc-
 cessful if the parties do not commit
 themselves publicly. It is often eas-
 ier to bring the disputants to an ac-
 cord if the negotiations are private

and if an amicable settlement is
 reached it is not always necessary to
 make public the concessions by which
 it was attained. In such a case
 therefore, the council is given dis-
 cretion to publish what it may deem
 appropriate.

Next Comes Arbitration.
 If the dispute is not settled by
 consent of the parties the function
 of the council is changed. It becomes
 an arbiter instead of a mediator and
 publishes a report with recommen-
 dations stating what it deems the
 just and proper action for the parties
 to take. If the council is unanimous
 (except for the parties concerned) the
 recommendation has a binding
 effect to this extent, that while there